

Introduction

Sunday, September 13, 2015 1:15 PM

on board.

Handout on side board.

MAT 344 Combinatorics

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Today's Reading: 1. Handout!

2. Textbook introductions & section 1.1.

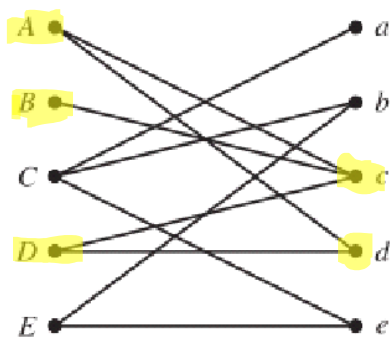
Go over Day One Handout. Highlights:

Definition A graph  $G=(V, E)$  is a (usually finite) set  $V$  along with a set  $E$  of unordered pairs of distinct elements of  $V$ .

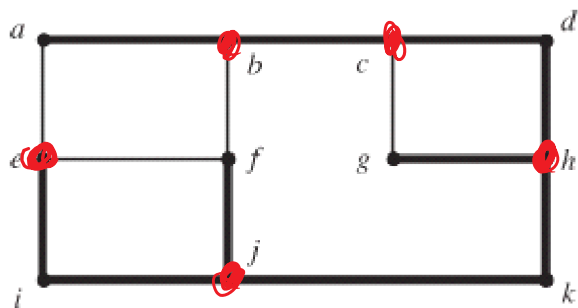
$V$ : The "vertices" of  $G$

$E$ : The "edges" of  $G$ .

If  $e=(ab) \in E$ , we say that  $e$  is incident to  $a$  and to  $b$ .



No matching because  $ABD$  compete for  $cd$ .



**Network reliability.** How many edges can you remove while keeping this graph connected? How many vertices can you remove keeping the rest connected? What's the smallest connected subset of this graph?  
**Street surveillance.** What's the smallest "edge cover" for this graph?  
**Scheduling.** What's the smallest number of independent sets that cover this graph? What's the largest independent set in this graph?

How many <sup>edges</sup> can you remove while keeping the graph connected?

$(ab), (ae)$  ;  $(bc), (jk)$

--- same for vertices. } *skipped*

--- minimal connected subset.

Definition An "edge cover" for  $G=(V, E)$  is a subset  $C$  of  $V$  such that every  $e \in E$  is incident to at least one element of  $C$ .

In our graph, 14 edges, each vertex is incident to at most 3 edges  $\Rightarrow |C| \geq 5$   
 only example in red?  $[|V|=11, 6 \text{ trivalent}, 5 \text{ bivalent}]$

Definition An "independent set of vertices" in  $G=(V, E)$  is a subset  $I \subset V$  s.t.,  $\forall a, b \in I \quad (ab) \notin E$ .

How many independent sets you need to cover  $V$ ?

What's the largest indep. set in  $V$ ?

**Theorem.** "Edge covers" are complementary to "independent sets"

**Theorem.** "Edge covers" are complementary to "independent sets".

In other words, given  $C \subseteq V$ ,  
 $C$  is an edge cover iff  $I = V - C$  is  
independent,

Proof Assume  $C$  is an edge cover. If  
 $I$  is not independent...

Assume  $I$  is indep. and  $e = (a,b) \in E$ .  
Then not both  $a \in I$  &  $b \in I$  so at least  
one of  $a, b$  is in  $C = V - I$ .

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The rest of the handout in brief...